

check at Ringgold, has been reduced to a state of scarcity by the want of supplies and means of transport for a winter campaign. It may hold its ground at Chattanooga during the winter months if it can keep up its communications with Nashville, and if it can advance into Georgia in the spring; but it will have to fight its way from one stronghold to another, and at every march it will be further from its base of its operations and in a more exhausted country.

In advance, should it take place, will compel the Confederates to burn the cotton grown in former years, and will effectually prevent the planting of a cotton crop in the spring of 1864; but it will take months, instead of years, to get Georgia and Alabama, and even the conquest there will be a long and arduous task.

It is to be expected even at the point where the Federal forces look brightest, and even there are considerable successes gained by Gen. Longstreet would render it impossible for the Federals to advance into Georgia, and South Carolina and Virginia. The Federals are utterly

continue in the hands of the Confederates they must continue to be so. After months of coartement, we learn that the Federal iron-clads were so totally defeated in the attack on the Confederate batteries at Charleston, in April last, as to render it impossible for them to do anything afterwards; and in Virginia the Confederate army is not only able to hold Richmond against all the attacks of the army of the Potomac, but even to keep that army continually on the alert to defend its own position.

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And when they were all sounded on human criers. And almost every foreigner found similar to myself—was kept back. Mr. Demilov, of the gas works, received a blow on the forehead, and was thrown down. He was a young lady whom he recognized, Miss Larren. He ad fought his way, in company with one of the workmen at the gas works, to the church, and battered down the side or private door, and saw Miss Larren; she was at the same time recognized him, and called on him to come in.

He could not enter in consequence of a sheet of iron being hung before the door. He reached his cane to her, which he grasped with both hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames; but she was so surrounded and hemmed in with the dead and dying, that her strength was not sufficient. They abandoned this method and went in pursuit of some other means of escape. They were at last successful in presenting themselves with the means of escape at the side door, the police ordered them back, and not heeding his order, he (Demilov) was bayoneted. Miss Larren

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here. The police reached but a few. Axes and crowbars were not to be had until a late hour. A single individual was seen to show the structure of the door. An officer of the police set some half dozen of his men to hew or batter down one of these large front doors with their old broadwoods. The doors are made of two inch hard pine, double thickness, and riveted with iron bolts. Those who thought that the police could effect their old cutluses made on the doors better than I can describe it.

"The scene at the church the following day was the most revolting, heart-drestring, that ever was witnessed in this city. The sight was so horrible that the poor unfortunate dead in all stages of consumption, the proportion of them naked. But a few could be recognized by their surviving friends. The police ordered the pious, or laborers, to remove the dead. Those who were unable to do so, were commanded to assist in their work with as much bile as you ever saw in children enter on some pious excursion. The dead were pulled about and pulled apart as one would pull a rat tangled brushwood. You could see two or more men, one of them some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled out, and the body was pulled away. You would have a peon hold of exultation, and commence at another. The dead were actually separated with crowbars and picks. Limbs, heads and fragments

the laborers would have in shovelling gravel into a silty car." Hundreds of bodies but partially burned, strictly naked, were tumbled into open cars and packed up in the night in the cold. The bodies were piled on the covering of a bundle of straw or a burlap, and hundreds of those heartless wretches commenting and talking on the scene, and all under the supervision of the police. It was within the past ten years here amongst these people, many of whom are now so very unpleasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul that I cannot find language to express my disgust to them.

Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted out from the ruins, and it is supposed many were burned. The prevailing opinion is that the number of lives lost will reach twenty-five hundred. The count and names collected to date amount to some fifteen hundred. Of these, some were burned, some were whole—men, women, children, and babies. Some were whole—six, seven, eight and nine from one family. All those that could not be recognized by their surviving friends are now buried in one grave or hole. In place twenty-five years ago there was excavated, and so it said, or rumored, that the bodies were buried. This accident has given the Catholic religion here the most severe blow that the church has ever experienced.

The city authorities have had their hands full all week, keeping down mob violence, as the masses determined that the church shall not again be re-
it.
The Government have stepped in and ordered the streets to be taken down and carted off, and will purchase the ground for a monument to the memory of the fallen. The place is to be enclosed with a substantial fence, and the remainder of the ground laid out in "rose-garden."
The Rev. Dr. C. Green has left with the Bataw (Ain.) a sample of thread spun from flaxes of the country, to present to the Society of Carding. The specimen is equal to any coarse thread made in the East, and for making coarse cloth will answer the same purpose.
"If once tried by our farmers, we think they will be induced to abandon cards entirely in the manufacture of cloth." The following is a description of the method of preparing the cotton in the cotton mill, so as to throw large flaxes through the flax, which are caught in a hamper basket placed under the flax, and take to the spinning wheel, without pressing

